

BIG BUSINESS FELL BEFORE THE CANTABS

Judges and Audience
Declared Cambridge
Winner of Debate.

CROWD ENJOYED
WITTY SALLIES

Sir Andrew MacPhail, Judges'
Spokesman, Declared Sub-
ject did not Lend Itself to
Debate—Decision on Pres-
entation.

The arguments presented by the Cambridge debaters to the effect that the ethics of the business world are incompatible with sound morality proved convincing to both judges and the audience last night in Moyses Hall, when the visiting team debated against representatives of McGill.

M. A. B. King-Hamilton, H. L. Elvin and H. M. Foot, were the members of the Cambridge team and they delighted the audience with their clever, witty and entertaining speeches. A. Edmiston, R. G. M. Gammell and B. M. Alexander represented McGill and ably upheld the negative side of the question. The judges were Sir Andrew MacPhail, Dr. Edward Montpetit and the Hon. Albert Halstead.

Col. Bovey acted as chairman and introduced the subject which was "Resolved that the Ethics of the Business World are Incompatible with Sound Morality."

M. A. B. King-Hamilton, of Trinity Hall, opened the debate for the visiting team. Living in a country almost wholly surrounded by rain he felt touched by the reminder of his homeland that he had met with in Montreal. After travelling for six days and six nights in a train he feared that he might appear somewhat dreamy, but he intended to say a few words before he "dropped off."

Touching on the splendid welcome which he and his associates had met with, both in Canada and the United States, he said that in the latter country they had been met with open arms and here with open bottles. The speaker related several amusing little anecdotes of how he had frequently been misunderstood while on this side of the water, but he hoped that his words would be intelligible here in Montreal.

At the present time there is a tendency to accept as moral everything that produces gain, and salesmanship has overstepped the bounds of morality. Large business organizations establish codes of morality, but these are generally ignored and seldom carried into practice. Business men are always seeking to benefit their own pocket rather than the common good. As an example, bargain sales are no longer as a rule genuine, but new and cheap stuff is put up for sale at a supposedly reduced price.

Misrepresentation is the stock in trade of advertisers who induce people to buy things that they do not need. Many advertisements are deliberately untruthful, while outdoor advertisements are obnoxious and sully the natural beauty of the country. Modern business is high finance and low morals. Business exists, finished the speaker, for the benefit of life, not life for the benefit of business.

Alex. Edmiston, of McGill, the first speaker for the negative, welcomed the visitors to the University. He pointed out that the preceding speaker had omitted to define sound morality, which he thought was a relative term. Morality changes with the times as well as with the years, and where a bull-fight would be considered immoral in Montreal today, the man who staged such an affair in Spain would be regarded as a public-spirited citizen. Morality should be sanctioned and approved by the community and this is the only standard known.

As society has put its stamp of approval on business, its morals must be accepted and approved. The Bank of England and Cambridge University, The London Times and the farms at Gaspe, Poir's Soap and Mayor Martin's Brewery are all connected with modern business and show the vast ground that is covered by the term. Isolated examples of bad morals which are not accepted do not help to prove that business is wholly immoral. Because Dr. Logan faked a Channel swim we have not lost all faith in Channel swimmers, and because Mr. J. Jones danced a clog-dance on the floor of the House, it does not follow that all British M.P.s are accustomed to do likewise.

(Continued on Page Three)

Famous Artists Play at Union This Afternoon

Following their program of providing attractions for the new Union tea room, the Union House Committee have obtained the services of Miss Ellen Caron and Lawrence E. Hart for this afternoon.

Miss Caron will sing a few selections accompanied by Lawrence Hart at the piano. Lawrence Hart is well-known at McGill, especially in musical circles. It will also be remembered that he was the musical director of last year's Red and White Revue. Miss Caron is also well-known, having quite a reputation as a singer.

It is hoped that some such attraction as this will be held every afternoon, in fact, music, in some form or other, will be played by college musicians every day.

To make the new Tea-room a success seems to be the aim of the co-eds, for they are at present making lamp shades to suit the Grill Room.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT MEETING

Policy for Delegates to Con-
vention Discussed

Christian Missions in Foreign Countries is the topic for the Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement in Detroit at the end of this month. Before a meeting of the Delegates to this Convention last evening in Strathcona Hall, Dr. E. W. Wallace, and Mr. Murray Brooks, the general secretary of the S.C.A., made many suggestions for questions to be put forward by the Delegates as a Group from McGill. It was suggested that they prepare these questions beforehand in order to clarify their own minds. Answers to questions should come from the people rather than from the missionaries in various countries.

Many books were suggested for reading by the Delegates, preparatory to the Convention, to enable them to obtain the necessary knowledge of the religions, and religious work done by Christians in numerous foreign countries, such as China, India, Africa and others. It is more the voice of the Church given in these books that that of individuals. In the books on China, the Country Chinese Christian has no voice whatsoever.

There are three great philosophies in the world, namely, Christian, Hindu and Chinese. There should and probably will be a continual change of ideas among the three religions. China will not only receive ideas from us but will no doubt return as many.

With the aid of missionaries the Christian Faith has grown immensely. In India the English Wesleyan Church belongs to the English Conference. If they formed an Indian Church they would no longer have a status in the established Anglican Church. There are several sects among the various missionaries in India. A Missionary might be of a Baptist, Methodist or any other sect of the Christian Religion. This leads to confusion among the natives of the country, and shows that a union of ideas and teachings is needed in order to spread Christianity to the fullest extent.

India has changed very much recently. It is no longer safe for women missionaries to remain in many parts, but on the other hand there is great need for them owing to the new life and liberty of Indian women, who need the guidance of those of the Western world. If native women in India, China, and Africa came out of their seclusion entirely, the demand for Christian women will be very much larger. At present in China, white women have not even been allowed to return. When they do it is certain that there will be many tragedies. Thus it is not only a spiritual risk that is involved in missionary work, but also one of a physical nature. It is unwise for anyone to enter in on this work for only five years, especially when there is a necessity for learning a foreign language. However, many missionaries find the life quite different to what they expected, and realize that they are quite unsuited for it. For them there is much to be done in the Church at home where the organizing is carried on and where the biggest problems have to be dealt with. For those who prefer the life of seclusion of a missionary there are

(Continued on page four.)

EDITORIAL BOARD MEETS

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Editorial Board of the McGill Daily will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the offices of the Daily. All editors are asked to be present.

PHASE SHIFT METHOD SHOWN BY DR. BIELER

Sixth Lecture on Electrical Prospecting
Heard by Many Mining Engineers

USED AT ROUYN

Beam of Electrons Employed
to Show how Magnetic Field
is Elliptically Polarized

More refined methods of electrical prospecting were described yesterday by Dr. Bieler at the sixth lecture of a series now being given on this subject. They all made use of an alternating current flowing through a loop: one using an amplifier and loudspeaker as a detector of waves picked up by other coils, while the other employed a cathode ray oscillograph, an ingenious instrument which traces a path with a beam of electrons.

The large attendance, particularly of mining engineers, was again in evidence. One of the high-lights of the lecture was a film showing Dr. Bieler and Mr. Watson taking measurements in the field at Rouyn this summer. Their appearance caused quite a little merriment.

Dr. Bieler opened the lecture by remarking that there are four possible things we may measure about an alternating magnetic field: its inclination to the vertical, its horizontal component, its vertical component, or its phase. The first three were outlined at the preceding lecture. They have not proved very satisfactory, as it is often hard to decide what should be the standard due to uneven ground etc., and then note the deviations from it. The phase shift method, on the other hand is not affected in this way, giving very reliable indications, and it also shows the depth of the deposit, something other methods do not do.

The usual method of procedure is to lay a large loop, 1/2 mile square or so, around the area to be prospected. This is connected to a source of alternating current, and as a result, an alternating magnetic field is set up. The lines of force spread out in large circles from the wires, and enter the ground nearly perpendicular. If they strike any ore body, which is generally a better conductor than the ground, currents will be induced in the body; these currents in turn set up a little magnetic field of their own which will react with the main field, so that some places are stronger than before while others are weaker.

So far the method is the same as that used for other determinations. When the resultant field is picked up with a small loop and an amplifier it is found that at any given place there is one and only one plane in which the loop may be placed for no sound. In all other planes there is a position of minimum sound, but not of no sound. This is the practical meaning of saying that the resulting field is "elliptically polarized." By some mathematical analysis Dr. Bieler showed

(Continued on page four.)

ARTS SOPHOMORES TO HOLD DEBATE

Second Meeting of Arts '30
Tomorrow in Arts Building

A debate that is expected to cause much interested discussion will be held by Arts '30 tomorrow. J. H. Freedman and H. M. Freedman will support the affirmative of: Resolved that the prevailing proportion of extra-curricular activities of Canadian university students to their studies is undesirable. A. M. Boulton and B. I. McGreevy will defend the negative. This debate will be held at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Room 24 of the Arts Building. A feature of this meeting is that after the principal debaters have finished, all members present and so desiring may express their views.

At a meeting of the committee and the class debaters held the other day, it was decided that no elimination contest would be held, as is the case in Arts '29. Forty men signified their intention of debating, and owing to the lateness of starting, the ultimate winners could not be decided until the beginning of May.

Each team, however, will be given a chance to debate once. After the four principal speakers have finished, all members present may express their

Mr. H. Murray At Commercial Society To-Day

When the Commercial Society meets this noon in the Grill Room of the Union for the second meeting of the year, they will have as their speaker, Mr. Howard Murray, Vice-president of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

This form of meeting, which started so auspiciously three weeks ago, draws together a very large number of Commerce men and outsiders, and has proven to be one of the best means of ascertaining a good crowd. The meeting as a rule, lasts for an hour, so that everyone feels that he is quite able to be present.

The tickets are now on sale at 50 cents, and may be obtained from the officials in the different classes. They will also be sold at the door of the Grill Room immediately before the meeting, which is due to begin at 1 o'clock.

MCGILL AEROPLANE CLUB TO MEET SOON

Officers to be Elected for
Coming Year

LIMITED MEMBERSHIP

Colonel Bovey Has Taken
Keen Interest in Activities
of Club

The McGill Light Aeroplane Club will wind up their activities for 1927 with a meeting on December 20th for the purpose of electing officers, becoming officially incorporated, and perfecting plans for the coming term. The constitution has already been drawn up by the principal points of which are:

It is intended to keep the membership of the club limited in number. For this purpose it has been made a closed club, and new members are admitted only at the discretion of the committee, consisting of Anatole Haemmerle, Stephen Oppé, George Drummond and Hullett Desbarats.

This committee is under the direction and guidance of Colonel Bovey, who is the moving spirit behind the formation of the club, and through whose efforts its establishment has been made possible.

An advisory committee, composed of members of the University Staff and the President of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club will be named.

So far the instruction has been confined to the theoretical side, consisting of lectures given by men prominent in aviation circles, on the construction of planes and a general outline of the theory of flying. However, aeroplanes will be obtained by the club before the spring, so that practical instructions will start as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring.

The club has already made a trip of inspection to Vickers' aircraft shop, and other trips will be made next term, principally to the new flying field at St. Hubert.

The McGill Light Aeroplane Club now consists of 15 members, which may be slightly increased owing to the great interest that has been shown among the students in its activities. A fee of ten dollars is being charged for the lectures, which will also pay for a certain number of hours instruction in the spring.

It is felt that the enthusiasm and interest shown by all concerned, and the assistance of such an energetic and able organizer as Colonel Bovey, practically assure great success in the future for the McGill Light Aeroplane Club.

views. This is somewhat similar to the Cambridge style of debating as is now carried out by the new McGill Debating Union. At the end of the discussion, judges will give their decision on the result of the debate between the chief speakers.

Oswald Markham was elected chairman of the Arts '30 debating committee which consists of: J. A. Calder, Max Ford, E. H. Johnson and A. L. Watt.

In the coming year, debates will be held every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock in the Arts Building.

SCARLET KEY MEETING

There will be a very important meeting of the Scarlet Key Society in the Music Room of the Union on Wednesday, Dec. 14th, at 5 o'clock. It is imperative that all new members be present, as the election of officers for the coming year will take place. Old members are also requested to be present.

MOSES WAS THE FIRST SENSIBLE DOCTOR-PRIEST

First to "Interfere" With Deity on Hy-
gienic Matters

OSLER SOCIETY

Malaria Also Discussed—
Astwood and Elliot
Speakers

Moses was the first priest to realize the value of disinfection and segregation in the treatment of disease, thus revolutionizing the thought of the day which dictated that disease was a visitation of the deity and must not be tampered with. This was explained by E. M. Astwood in a paper delivered last night before the Osler Society, at which Dr. Campbell Howard, the honorary president, and Des Bazine, Scriver Lewis, Oertel and Benty were present, also Dean Carlisle, Dr. Harrison and Mr. Stevenson as guests.

In the second paper H. L. Elliot discussed the cause of malaria, saying among other things that the first men to declare that the mosquito was the chief carrier of malarial germs, was ridiculed by his friends.

The first speaker emphasized the difficulty of identifying the diseases mentioned in the Bible with those of the present day. He felt that the Old Testament was a more profitable field for medical law than the New. Many examples of the occurrence of disease were cited, and the speaker stated that it was universally regarded as a visitation of the Almighty. This view resulted in an almost total absence of an attempt at curative measures those being confined largely to oppose the Creator by adherence to a moral code or the performance of certain expiatory rites. The association of the priesthood with the physician was naturally very close—since it was the priests who pacified the anger of the Deity.

The great achievement of the Old Testament was the hygienic and prophylactic measures set down in the Mosaic Code. The priest was really a "hygienic policeman" not a physician in the sense that he treated or attempted to cure disease. The ordinances in regard to public health were drawn up with a regard to the factors of disinfection, segregation, and the burning of infected articles in the prevention of disease which is striking in its appreciation of these most necessary measures. Moses was the most striking figure in a medical sense in the Old Testament—for he succeeded in combining morality, ethics and sanitation in one code in a way which has not been equaled since. He may thus be regarded as the founder of "Public Health." The use of oil and wine in wound dressings, and the mention of a roller bandage used in setting fractures, were mentioned as examples of the therapeutic measures of the time.

Dean Carlisle in commenting on the paper, congratulated the speaker for his masterly presentation of the subject. He said that the reason for the lack of prominence of disease in the Bible might be due partly to the "refining" (Continued on page four.)

STUDENT GROUPS MEET THURSDAY

Men and Women Have Sup-
per in Strathcona Hall

The second meeting of the Study Group is planned for next Thursday evening at 6.15 in Strathcona Hall. The Hall will be decorated in Christmas garb for the occasion. Several members of the staff will be present, and will speak after supper. Miss Blumore and K. H. Oxley will also speak. There will be special music and perhaps a few Christmas carols. This is the second of a series of monthly gatherings which are held through the session for men and women in the study groups. It is a chance for the people in some twenty-five groups to become better acquainted, and at the same time feel a unity in all the scattered subjects under study. It will be remembered that a similar meeting was held a month ago, when Prof. S. H. Hooker of Toronto was the speaker.

Group members will be notified through their leader, and others not in groups are also invited to supper. Names should be handed into the Secretary's office by Thursday noon.

The meeting will be over in time for those going to the concert in Moyses Hall at eight-thirty.

Many Try for Parts in Old English Play

This afternoon between the hours of two and six o'clock will see the final casting rehearsal for the production of "The Boar's Head" at the Theatre of the Drama course sometime in the latter part of January. The point was stressed by those in charge of yesterday's tryouts that definite casting of characters will be made before the commencement of the Christmas vacation in order that scripts may be studied and committed to memory over the holidays.

Several students turned up to try their luck in seeking a place in the dramatic personnel of this eighteenth century play, and much valuable material was uncovered. Students are reminded that these tryouts are positively open to any McGill undergraduate who wishes to engage in acting on the university stage during the college session.

CHEMICAL VISIT GLASS FACTORIES

Processes of Manufacture of
Bottles Are Explained

On Monday last the Chemical Industry club made an interesting trip to the Point St. Charles Bottle factory of the Dominion Glass Company.

The members were shown through the plant by the superintendent, Mr. Addie, a former McGill man.

The bottle machines were first inspected. These consist of two sets of revolving moulds placed one above the other. The upper mould dips into a tank of molten glass and is filled by vacuum. This "primary mould" forms a solid piece of glass much smaller than the required bottle, but of the same general shape, containing also a shallow hole at the top. The bottle then drops into the secondary mould which is the size of the bottle required. It is held by the neck while compressed air is blown in the top expanding the bottle to completely fill the mould, thus finishing the process.

The machines run day and night, one machine having run steadily for 7 months. This is remarkable considering that there are 30,000 separate pieces in one machine. Their capacity is about 72,000 quart beer bottles per day.

On leaving the machine the red hot bottle must be annealed or uneven cooling will cause fracture. The front end of the annealing tunnel is at about 1000 degrees F tapering to room temperature in the packing room.

The tanks in which the glass is "made" were then inspected.

The sand (sil), soda ash (Na₂CO₃) and lime (CaCO₃) are first mixed dry in the required proportions. The mixture is then elevated to a tower from which it is fed by gravity into the tanks.

Here a temperature of 2550 degrees F is produced in the "melting end." This heat is attained by burning "producer gas," fed in at the sides, directly over the mixture. The tanks are flat with gently rounded tops made of one thickness of white fire brick. The dome effect radiates the heat from the burning gas down onto the raw mixture floating on the surface of the molten glass. After melting, the glass is allowed to stand in the "refining" (Continued on page four.)

PLAYERS' CLUB

A meeting of the Players' Club will take place this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock in room "A" of the Strathcona Hall. All members are urgently requested to attend as various matters of business are to be discussed.

What's On

TODAY

12.00—Commerce '28 Class Picture.
1.00—Commercial Society Luncheon.
5.15—Med. vs. Science Water Polo.
5.45—Arts vs. Commerce Water Polo.
8.00—Chess Club.
8.15—Historical Club.
8.15—Philosophical Society.

COMING

Dec. 15th.
Tennis Picture.
Astronomical Society.
Standing Committee of Debating Union.
Delta Sigma Dramatic Afternoon.
Musical Association.
Political Economy Club.
Dec. 16th.
Medical Dance.
French Play.
Dec. 20th.
Joint Meeting of the French Clubs.

CANADA HOLDS FUNCTION OF INTERPRETER

Intermediary Between United States and
Great Britain

SIR A. W. CURRIE

Spoke Before New York
Branch of Institute of
Pacific Relations

"In the continued harmony of Great Britain and the United States lies the hope of civilization and the peace of the world," said Sir Arthur Currie yesterday in his address before the New York Branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This was the first public announcement, excepting press reports, on the work of the Honolulu Conference at the Institute of Pacific Relations. Other speakers at the meeting were Yasuki Tsunami who spoke on "Japo-Chinese Relations" and Sir Frederick Whyte, whose subject was "Anglo-Chinese Relations". Both these men spoke recently at McGill. The text of Sir Arthur's speech follows.

I am grateful for the privilege and the opportunity of being with you tonight to talk frankly, if somewhat confidentially, about some of the international problems and difficulties and uncertainties which confront our countries or which would seem to be not far from our countries at the present moment. No one of us here, I am sure, is an alarmist; no one of us here is unduly given to pessimism or to the visualizing of national disasters or national terrors. But if he is to believe the world's press, and if he correctly interprets the tendencies of the times, no one can fail to see that our world is in a state of mental confusion and international uncertainty. There are strange rumors of secret designs and of secret national hopes and secret international alliances. I do not know that we need to take these signs too seriously. But there is at least cause for serious thought. There are clouds, it is true, but it may be that they are merely passing clouds which soon may vanish and that a storm may not break. Yet it is well for our two countries and for the press in our countries to consider at such a time just what principles they hold in common, what common inheritance from a common ancestry belongs to them, and what in mutual trust and understanding they must safeguard of those ideals and codes of justice and liberty which may be threatened with temporary destruction or final extermination. We may have our differences in policies, in methods of government, even in institutions. But we must never forget the things we both hold dear.

Should war come again—as some fear it may come with greater suddenness than we now anticipate—it will undoubtedly mean not so much a struggle for accession of territory as a clash of ideals, an attempt to banish certain principles of life and liberty from the world and to set up other principles in their stead. The various people of Anglo-Saxon origin—and we may include in that the Celtic strain of the British Isles which has mingled in the making of the Anglo-Saxon race—these peoples, under whatever flag they live and with whatever constitution they are guided, must not forget that they have fought throughout the centuries for ideals of government and society which are practically identical. Against foes from without who would destroy those ideals, these people must continue to stand as bulwarks in unity and harmony. And I believe that in binding them with links that cannot be broken, my own country, Canada, can perform a great service.

It has been a long struggle, this struggle of our two countries for the practical working out and the application of the ideals, which today we cherish, those ideals by which your Republic and our Empire are governed and on which our civilization so firmly rests. Think of it for a moment. (Continued on page four.)

HISTORICAL CLUB

The Historical Club will hold its final meeting before the Christmas holidays tonight at 8.15 p.m. at the home of Mr. J. M. S. Carroll, 547 Lansdowne Ave.

H. B. Lande and H. C. Rea'd both of Arts '29 will be the speakers on the History and the Nationalization of the Railways. All members are requested to be present.

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CHARLES H. DAVES EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1927.

PLAYED AND LOST

"T" IS better to have played and lost than to have played at all. We might add this quotation to the many cited at the debate. We have twisted it round to suit our own ends, and that, after all, is just what both debating teams did with the subject last night.

"The proposition does not lend itself to debate, as it depends on evidence rather than argument," said Sir Andrew MacPhail, during the judges' speech. This we feel to be true of almost any debate subject, if it can be debated upon at all. In this connection, evidence from some business circles would prove the affirmative, and evidence from other business circles would prove the negative. The Cambridge team made the best use of their opportunities, and therefore won the debate.

At one stage the Cambridge men did not seem like conquering—they seemed like routing the opposition. A clever, deliberate and thoroughly sound speech saved McGill's cause from ruin, and won over a good proportion of the house to their side. Without comparing Bernard Alexander with any of the other debaters, we take this opportunity to voice the sentiments of those who heard him and congratulate him heartily on his address.

The Cambridge men entertained the crowd and heartily enjoyed themselves. They do at every debate they take part in, win or lose. Their natural ability has been developed—perhaps in a mysterious way—to the best advantage. Their showing satisfies us that the British statesman of the future will continue to uphold the reputation of those now in office. And in the British Houses of Parliament today the cleverest and most honest politicians that take part in public affairs surprise the world by their amazingly efficient ways of government.

As a last remark, may we announce our pleasure on seeing Moyses Hall filled about to the last seat, and a large proportion of students in the audience. Yesterday's debate was one of the two or three most notable events in the college year, and whether the students' appreciation was surprising or not, it was certainly gratifying.

THE ATHLETIC PROBLEM

THE part played by athletics in the life of a university student is a subject which is discussed every year. There are those who maintain that too much emphasis is laid on this side of undergraduate activity and that athletics are overdone; while there are others, generally these "athletes" themselves, who defend themselves and the university athletic regime. Another problem closely connected with this one is that of the status of the first grade "letter men" in undergraduate affairs. Both have received considerable attention during the last year, so that this topic, though old, is still fresh. A third and more general problem, is concerned with the danger of sports.

The Emphasis of Athletics

A controversy on this very subject took place in the pages of a Canadian magazine this summer, the principals being Don Carrick, of Varsity, Canadian amateur golf champion, intercollegiate heavyweight boxing champion and a member of the Varsity senior rugby team, and Jack Mickles, all round McGill athlete, who graduated last year after playing on the senior hockey and rugby teams every year he was at college.

Carrick maintained that at the present time athletics are playing too great a part in university life. In his opinion participation in sports seriously interfered with academic work, and he deplored the growth of over-organized and intensified intercollegiate sports. Mickles on the other hand appeared satisfied with this phase of existing conditions, and claimed that it is quite possible to engage in several branches of athletics and at the same time satisfy all academic requirements. His own record at McGill would seem to be a good example of this.

These two contradictory opinions represent the two sides of the picture, the two attitudes that are taken on the question. For each something must be said. All must admit that athletics are beneficial and necessary in college life. The question simply remains as to how much they should be indulged in and to what extent they actually are engaged in at the University.

The average student takes part in only a limited amount of athletics, mostly for exercise and amusement, and in these cases this helps rather than hinders academic work. It is only in the case of those who play rugby and hockey or both that the objection arises. And these are only a few, a few who are not forced to play unless they wish, but who of their own accord spend a considerable part of their time at the stadium or on the ice.

Surely it should be left to the individual to decide whether his sports are interfering with his studies. Undergraduates are no longer at school, where things are more or less planned for them. They are at college where some liberty should be permitted, at any rate in this direction. That the powers that be in intercollegiate athletics realize this was shown this fall when the newly-formed "one sport" rule was abolished without having even been tried. Possibly there are some who are overdoing athletics, but they must realize this and know that by so doing they are not getting the best out of their course at the University.

The Prominence of Athletics

The question of the prominence of first grade "letter men" in undergraduate affairs has been much discussed during the past few years. Two or three seasons ago the Students' Council was almost wholly composed of rugby and hockey players. In most cases these men were probably the best for the positions, but the feeling grew that some were being elected simply through their popularity and fame on the gridiron or on the ice.

The reaction that took place can be seen when it is realized that none of the candidates successful in the recent elections are prominent in the athletic field. Just as at one time it was a great advantage in this way to be an athlete, now it seems to be almost a disadvantage.

It must be remembered that because a man plays on the senior football team he is not necessarily the best man for the Council, nor should such a fact disqualify him from the position. Football players are often the older and more experienced men and well fitted for the position.

It is always difficult to see that the best man is returned in an election, it being often the best known man who is elected. But matters can always be improved by a more general interest being taken in undergraduate affairs. Many a ballot is marked without the voter having any idea who he is supporting. Others do not vote because they do not know the candidates. It is the duty of everyone to find out for himself about the men running in an important election such as that of the Students' Council, and see that the right man is elected whether he is on a senior team or not.

The Danger of Athletics

There is no quicker way to glory than by athletics. Old men occupy posts of wisdom, but young men are needed to thrill the hearts of the multitude with exhibitions of grace and strength.

But it is well established that over-training in order to keep in condition is more likely to shorten life than no training at all. A local weekly paper gathered statistics concerning the early demise of a great many athletes, and explained that this was usually due to naturally strong muscles being developed until they gave too much work for organs perhaps constitutionally weak.

Our own department of physical education, by a wise grading system and a law concerning physical examination of athletes, has tried to lessen this danger, and has, we think, succeeded, although university students should not be the sort to overstrain themselves wilfully.

It is just as easy to ruin one's self by overdoing athletics as by overdoing sedentary work. Professional athletes are here to stay, but students who live only for sport, are not wanted at the universities. If athletics are not a means of making money, they must be relegated to their proper place, which is the place of odd-time play and recreation.

Play never hurt anyone, because an instinct governs play that turns it into work when it is overdone.

The Book=shelf

Edited by J. G. NELLES

KNOCKS RUSTY HALOS FROM CLASSIC HEADS

Writer Alleges Fame of Milton and Others is Kept Alive by Academic Stupidity and Not by Merit.

LITERARY BLASPHEMIES. By Ernest Boyd. New York, Harper & Brothers, 268 pp.

(Review by J. G. N.)

THE fatted heifers of literature and history are having a lean time nowadays. Judging by the flood of books in the last few seasons that have stripped our literary and historical idols down to their birthday suits and have made no bones about pointing out at their none too symmetrical outlines we believe many famous shades of the past must be shivering in embarrassment.

Among the latest to receive a pall of cold water for their literary indiscretions are Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Whitman, Hardy and others who all appear at Ernest Boyd's little conversant which he calls *Literary Blasphemies*. But his party is not blasphemous in the ordinary sense unless you associate Shakespeare and Co. with your religion. You might think at first sight that here is probably just another smart-aleck trying to peek at great men. If so, he at least has no illusions about himself, for he tells his readers that "Most of the classics have survived frequent and harsher criticism, so that it is quite unnecessary to remind me that Shakespeare will be remembered long after I am forgotten."

With this admonition to the reader Mr. Boyd launches into what might be termed an economic investigation into the prosperity of the literary classicists. The principal part of his indictment falls on the heads of euphemistic professors. As he sees it, these people are more responsible for Milton's fame than Milton himself. And he not unconvincingly shows that the greatness of Milton is a very artificial and inflated greatness. In fact after a few incisive remarks made into it the reader is mentally conscious of the familiar hissing sound that presages a flat tire. No, Mr. Boyd is not entirely sincere. He is an Irishman who often has his tongue in his cheek as he writes but he nevertheless assembles well authenticated evidence in his support before passing judgment on his victim.

Milton owes his main source of strength, he believes, to the fact that his works are so bound up with the famous stories of the Bible. One big advantage, he says, "attributable to Milton's scriptural themes is the ease with which they dispense with the necessity for reading him—As a matter of fact, the professors and annotators themselves have tacitly recognized the fact that Milton is one of those great authors who should be seen and not heard." The flavor of his appreciation of Milton is reminiscent of the charges we generally hear used in connection with Dryden, namely that most of Milton's energies were spent for his own personal ends.

His famous Areopagitica, generally referred to as the cornerstone supporting freedom of the press is shown to be says Boyd, "Like his divorce pamphlets concerned with a specific grievance of the author himself, and was written, not on behalf of any principle, but in defence of his own failure to secure a license from the men whose reverend duty it was to see that no 'scandalous, seditious, etc.' publications were issued." Concerning Milton's "Paradise Lost," Boyd draws attention to the fact that Dr. Sigerson conclusively proved in 1922 that "the whole structure, thought structure and word structure in Milton is imitative" of Sedulius "Carmen Paschale" published in 1475. "As against Sidney, Shakespeare, and Spenser, Puritan England can set only Milton, and he is buttressed up by so many concessions that one detects a fearful anxiety lest his claim be completely discredited."

Of Shakespeare and his times Mr. Boyd says that the "golden age" of the English stage was "a period when the British theatre was in a state of barbarousness compared with which the theatre of France and Spain stood in the same relation as the American bathroom to a Tudor cesspool—The modern man can, therefore, enjoy him on the condition that he be regarded as a natural genius handicapped by the conventions and conditions of an age when brawn was more respected than brains."

Byron is reviewed with appropriate reference to his spirit of wanderlust both in and out of marriage and is effectively debunked as a poet as well as a man. It is asserted emphatically that he is not a great classic. Again the Academic hand is seen as it with a supporting broomstick behind a figure on the stage. "The cant," says Mr. Boyd, "which was provoked by his personal life was bad enough. In all conscience, but the hypocrisy involved in bolstering up his literary reputation is even worse. The professorial euphemism has it that the poetry of Byron does not lend itself to selection, which means in plain language, that the anthologists have difficulty in making his greatness plausible."

Charles Dickens is dispatched as "an

excellent writer for children" but not for mature minds. His stage is natural enough but his figures are "grotesque" in contrast to Thomas Hardy with passionate human characters against artificial backgrounds. "But even in his best novels, Hardy attains such heights of melodrama that in a perfectly sympathetic summary they sound ridiculous rather than impressive."

For Walt Whitman and Henry James Ernest Boyd hasn't the slightest respect. Walt is the arch-demon that precipitated the avalanche of modern free verse. Henry James is lost in his own involutions. It is in dealing with James that Boyd seems most at home and here he takes off his coat and sails into his subject on his own initiative without feeling, as in other cases, the need for calling in a host of other commentators to support him. One feels too that the recent book on James by Pelham Edgar lacked considerable discernment in its account of the author's life. For Henry James, with all the advantages that a writer could wish, developed nothing in wisdom and character. Says Boyd: "Of all the varied personalities and events with which Henry James was associated he has nothing to say that will linger in the memory. Those strange flowers of verbiage with which he decorated the sapless springs of his imagination are as ephemeral and unconvincing as potted plants."

Literary Blasphemies is fascinating from cover to cover. And anyone in search of a scrumptious literary meal with a few verbal cocktails to boot had better dip into its pages at his earliest opportunity.

CUPID'S BOW HAS WICKED ARROWS

THE HISTORY OF ANTHONY WARING. By May Sinclair. Toronto, The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Ltd. 126 pp. \$2.

(Review by E. S. Fay)

A T first blush it is difficult to see what May Sinclair is aiming at in *The History of Anthony Waring*. Is the book meant as a character study; has it the purpose of showing the hardships behind the conventions of our society; or is it a strong picture of gloom, painted by a mistress of pessimism?

The title ought to be "The Emotional History of Anthony Waring" for, once his childhood and adolescence have been passed, the book devotes itself entirely to Tony Waring's relations with the four women that enter his life.

In fifteen chapters that average three pages in length the story traces Tony up to the age of twenty-five. At school we see him continuing his early love of study into a defence of Homer and Napoleon in a manner, to say the least, extraordinary in a child of twelve. Somewhat later we see him working in his father's London law office.

Tony does not like the law office and as soon as he can he joins a firm of publishers. He then falls in love with Mabel and becomes engaged to her. She jilts him. The recoil carries him into the arms of Louise, whom he met at a tea-shop, and who says she is a dressmaker. Louise is his mistress for two years before Tony discovers that her trade is a far older one than dress-making.

Another two years elapse and then he marries Ellen, the nurse who cared for him in a severe illness. Their interests turn out to be entirely different; in particular he is a theist, while his wife is a devout Christian. Moreover she has a temper.

And then, of course, he encounters the one woman made for him. She is the wife of an old friend of his. For the sake of his wife and his friend, Tony gives Jenny up. "They parted as if they were not lovers, without a tear, without a kiss, without any touching of hands."

For twenty-three more years Tony lives a drab, unhappy existence with his constantly nagging wife, yet toward his end she softens and becomes really tender. She was always wonderfully kind to sick people. He dies still thinking of Jenny.

May Sinclair is an artist of sketches in outline. A few sharp vivid strokes and she has painted her picture. Her thumb-nail portraits of the minor characters and of the four women stand out from the canvas as living creations. What insight, for instance, in the pathetic picture of four-year-old Tony asking after his mother's death, "Can't I go and live with Jesus too?" Nevertheless to her outline of Tony she has added some shading of detail which only serves to make the reader

JAZZ BABIES BLAZE ON BROADWAY

Gay White Way in all its Glory Depicted in College Humor's Prize Winning Novel

CHILDREN OF THE RITZ. By Cornell Woolrich. New York, Boni & Livewright, 287 pp. \$2.

(Review by K. H. Brown)

A year-old student of Columbia University, goes the credit of winning the ten thousand dollar prize recently offered by College Humor and the First National Pictures, for the best novel submitted, which should also be adaptable to the screen. "Children of the Ritz" the prize-winning novel, is written in what is deservedly becoming known as the American language, and, throughout the space of over two hundred and fifty pages, holds the reader gasping in a mad whirlpool of lights of Broadway, love, frivolity, cocktail-shinkers, all-night parties, scandals, threats of separation, and in the last five pages the inevitable reconciliation puts a happy ending to a somewhat overdrawn, but certainly fascinating story.

The story itself concerns the adventures—one could hardly describe them otherwise—of Angela Pennington, the eighteen-year-old daughter of an enormously well-to-do family on Long Island. Angela had been brought up to regard money, contemptuous disregard for parents' opinions, admiring shells in raccoon coats, and other kindred things, as mere incidental elements in the realization of her dream of life as an endless whirl of pleasure.

Then comes the man, in the person of Dewey Haines, the new chauffeur who, behind an undeniably handsome exterior, conceals a great deal of common sense. However, neither his common sense nor Angela's levity was strong enough to prevent their falling in love with each other, and their marriage one morning at 5 o'clock was the culmination of an evening's drive in the car.

This involved Angela's expulsion from her family, but as Dewey had the same day made fifty thousand dollars on a long chance at the race-track, they were able to settle down in an apartment, after seeing their names blazoned for several days in the headlines of every tabloid newspaper in town. However, as Angela, if left to herself, would soon have made the fifty thousand look like a grain of sand in the Sahara desert, Dewey found himself obliged to incur her estrangement and contempt by curtailing her expenditures. All this paved the way for her attachment to a wealthy friend of her brother's. At the end of the story, however, Angela is rudely awakened by her husband's treatment of this man, and she finds that Dewey has, unknown to her, had to revert to taxi-driving at night to help out the finances. Thus does the butterfly come to earth and we get the impression that this time she has come to stay.

Cornell Woolrich has infused into his book the real atmosphere of New York. Every word of every line breathes the same idea—New York. If O. Henry gives us a living picture of one side of the life of that great city Woolrich lays the emphasis on the other. Out of the maze of wild nights, fineries, cabarets, four thousand dollar coats and brothers who have been expelled from college seven times (and who can boast no other achievement) there emerge Angela and Dewey—placed by nature at opposite ends of the ladder, but brought together by circumstances, growing estranged chiefly due to differences of upbringing, and brought together again—this time for good.

The action in Mr. Woolrich's book moves fast—so fast that at times one is moved to wonder whether there is not rather too much of the speed reflected in the expression: either that, or else there must be some truth in Mayor Thompson's statement that the language spoken in his country is American, not English.

But the story was written to please the multitude, and as such it deserves success. It is a really good story, and is adaptable to the screen, which was the secondary purpose which the writer had to keep in mind. It may be a little far-fetched in some respects, but it makes excellent reading for the leisure hour.

It is as a picture of the drab realism of life that one should read this book. There is no doubt that pessimism is May Sinclair's keynote. There are four deaths within three covers, and all are described at length and almost with

(Continued on page four.)



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SECOND SERIES WON BY THE SOPHOMORES

Commerce Defeated Game to Pharmacy

ARTS II LEADING

Both Med. and Arts Freshmen Failed to Make an Appearance

The third series of the inter-class basketball schedule was partly played last night in the High School of Montreal. The game between Commerce and Pharmacy was the first of the series. Commerce won the game by a score of 11-8. The second game was between Arts II and Arts I. Arts II won the game by a score of 25-10. The third game was between Arts II and Arts I. Arts II won the game by a score of 25-10.

The first game was played between the Science lower classmen. With the second year coming out on top by the small margin of three points. Both teams were evenly matched. But the Freshmen fell down in the first period and did not or were not able to find the basket in the first period, scoring all their points in the last period, while Science II scored all their points in the first. This game was taken seriously by both teams as the deciding factor as to whether the Sophs or Freshmen were superior. And the Sophs proved themselves superior by a supreme effort put up in the last minutes of the game. Their shooting was very bad as they scored five baskets out of over a hundred attempts. Science II started with a rush but could not net a basket till the forty-first shot when Berenstein managed to put the ball in. Then the

FAST BOXING BOUTS HELD IN HIGH SCHOOL

Fred Taylor and Sig Holseth in Feature

Last night's boxing bouts in the High School gym were in every way the equal of the others which have been staged this year. A smaller number of men than usual was present at the practice but this was explained by the freezing out process which usually takes place at this time of the year in the boxing squad.

The first bout was between Schaeffer and O'Connell of Verdun in the 112 lb. class. O'Connell is the provincial champion of his class. O'Connell took the first round on his cleaner blows and aggressiveness, and before the end of the second had proved himself well able to defend his title. The last round was the best of the lot, O'Connell having the edge and thereby gaining the decision.

The next bout was in the 120 lb. class, between Pitcairn and Copeman, both of whom have shown up very well so far. The first round was an even break and Pitcairn had the edge in the second. Pitcairn won the decision on his superior showing in the final round.

Laurell and Horn, 126 lb. class, then took the ring. The first round was blow for blow and no decision on it was given. Horn was much the superior in the second and had his opponent groggy. Horn again showed his ability in the final round and gained the decision by a wide margin.

Then next bout, the feature, was in the heavy class between Fred Taylor and Sig Holseth, of the Y.M.C.A. Holseth got a wicked uppercut at Taylor in the first round and was given the bout. Holseth appeared to be in much better condition than his opponent.

Musselman and Matthews then put on an exhibition in the 130 lb. class. The first round was fast and even, both men going in hard. Matthews had a much longer reach than his opponent and gained the edge in the second. Musselman's only resort was to get in close but he was unable to do so to

INTER YEAR SERIES PLAYED AT R. V. C.

Fourth and Third Years Won Interesting Contests

The second games in the R.V.C. inter year series were played yesterday afternoon.

In the game between fourth and second years, fourth year came off victorious, the score being 42-20. The play was very close all the way through, but considerable improvement was shown by both teams in the second half. Carter and McMartin of '28 were outstanding figures in this game.

The play between third and first years was considerably faster and showed better form. Third year triumphed. The score was 36-24. Colby and Brisbane played well for '31, while the outstanding player of '29 was Snyder.

First year seems to be contributing some very good material to the basketball field, and much is expected of these young athletes in the future.

The line-up of the various teams was as follows:

R.V.C. '28.	Forward	R.V.C. '30.
H. Hearty		E. Cornell
N. MacMartin		M. Tennant
Centre		Centre
K. Rummels		B. Fernyhough
B. Carter		V. Simpson
Defence		Defence
E. MacNaughton		J. Macalister
E. Brooks		D. Ross
R.V.C. '29.	Forward	R.V.C. '31.
R. Whitley		H. Brisbane
J. Snyder		H. Colby
Centre		Centre
E. Johnson		H. Thompson
B. Archdale		L. Colby
Defence		Defence
E. Peters		E. Carter
A. Morton		T. Turner

HIG BUSINESS FELL BEFORE THE CANTABS

(Continued from page one.)
Business is a game with rules which must be followed. Those who follow the rules attain success and become famous in the world. Business ethics, judging by their effects, are compatible and often superior to sound morality.

The second speaker for the affirmative, H. L. Elvin, of Trinity Hall, was relieved to find that Oxford had not preceded them here. Throughout their tour of the United States, Oxford debaters had visited ahead of them, leaving wrong ideas about Cambridge and Cambridge men. For instance, he said that people had been told that gentlemen went to Oxford and gentlemen's sons to Cambridge. This the speaker hinted, might be due to the fact that men who had gone to Oxford always saw that their sons did not make the same mistake.

The speaker found that his opponents had been successfully using words to conceal thought, and he congratulated them on the genuine antiquity of their economic thought. Self interest is not always in the interest of the public, he said, and he gave examples to show how this often operated to the general harm. Business is only concerned with the monetary side, and nowadays men are looked at through their bank books.

In regard to the social effects of business, he pointed out that any success tends to act against morality. The modern democracy which we claim to have, is false; "it is government of the people, by the people, for the people." He touched on banking, trusts, and the adulteration of food to show how bad ethics are continually entering into business methods. Business men ruin business morality by putting their pockets before their souls, a state of affairs which will never react to the public good.

R. G. M. Gamble, the next speaker for the negative, refuted the criticism of his opponents as to the up-to-dateness of Adam Smith as an economist. He claimed that if Adam Smith were to be regarded as obsolete as an economic authority simply because he lived two hundred years ago, by the same method of argument the Ten Commandments must be regarded as having lost their fire as a code of ethics. If the affirmative were dissatisfied with the Ten Commandments and Adam Smith, then the speaker would offer J. M. Keynes as a reliable con-

The Red and White Revue is a vehicle of undergraduate thought. Write a skit or compose the music.

POLO LEAGUE HAS TWO MORE GAMES

The inter-faculty polo schedule is being run off in a very brisk fashion, and half the schedule will be completed after tonight's games at the K. of C. Racetrack and Medicine will meet at 8.15, while the Arts team, fresh from Monday's victory over Medicine, will do their best to take the measure of Commerce at 8.45.

The first game will probably be a thriller, for although neither the plumbers or the doctors have many experienced men, they are evenly matched in this respect. Medicine measured up to the experienced Arts team on Monday and things point to a victory for them, though it is never known what Science will do. Two weeks ago they had only two men who had played the game, but in this short time they have built up quite a respectable outfit.

Arts will enter the tank the favorite in the second tussle. Commerce have many old hands and several recruits of promise, but after their victory over Medicine and the addition of several names to their line-up, Arts are given a slight edge.

The Knights of Columbus are contemplating building an extra dressing room for tomorrow's games. Medicine promise to bring down twenty men as they did on Monday. Arts have brought their numbers up to fifteen, while Science and Commerce have twelve men each. Where they will all be put no one knows.

All players are asked to be down on time as the games must be finished at 6.30. Mort Gibbons will do his best to referee both games.

WRESTLERS ENTER THE Y.M.C.A. MEET

The annual invitation meet of the Y.M.C.A. will be held this evening at 8.15. Coach George Smith has selected twelve men to represent McGill.

112 lbs.—Bacal	134 lbs.—Derrick, Goldman
147 lbs.—Wise, Chesley, Cameron, Gordon	153 lbs.—Hargrave, Carr
Heavyweight—Lapin, Quinton, Church	

Many of the city wrestling clubs are entering men so that the meet should provide keen competition. The McGill delegation is composed chiefly of new men. The ring experience gained will be valuable to them. Great things are expected of Derrick, the

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CANADA HOLDS FUNCTION OF INTERPRETER

(Continued from page one.)

From the Crusades of early times, down throughout the Barons' Wars, along that martyr-strewn road, marked as with mile stones by the Great Charter of the thirteenth century, by the Petition of Right, by the Habeas Corpus, by trial by jury, by the struggle of the seventeenth century with its revolution and its rise of Parliamentary power and government by the people, of the people and for the people,—down to the days of your Revolution and beyond through the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, the rights of minorities, justice for capital and for labor, on down through the late war with its struggle to maintain supreme the moral forces of the world,—in all that time and through all these struggles our ancestors and we ourselves have toiled and fought and triumphed for those principles and codes of justice which have lighted the world from darkness. The changes for the right and the victories were not the accomplishment of an hour or a day; they were the results of a slow and painful process; they were purchased by great tribulation and they must not be destroyed. Your Revolution was but an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary feeling which had long since taken possession of the English people, but which had not yet convinced the mind of political leaders and rulers whose fingers were not on the popular pulse. And when it at last broke in the new England beyond the seas it divided the family into two groups, still one in ancestry, in language, in heritage, in thought, in ideals, in sympathies,—and different merely in the details of the political constitution under which they were to work out their national destiny. Against them and what they have stood for many forces have thundered. But they have withstood all shocks of internal treachery or external attack, and their ideals have managed somehow to survive.

Today there are makers of silly speeches and writers of foolish books and editorials and newspaper articles who try to estrange us. But if we give ourselves to calm and reasoned thought about the future of the world we must conclude honestly that in the continued harmony of our two countries lies the hope of civilization and the peace of the world. And it seems to me that in this calm and reasoned thought we must put aside all less important considerations and differences,—all consideration of commercial rivalry and misunderstanding.

I believe that my own country, Canada, is in a large measure, an Interpreter's House. You remember in Pilgrim's Progress—that old friend of our childhood written in a troubled age of struggle for liberty and justice among men,—in that old book the Pilgrim in his confusion over many conflicting things was told to go to the Interpreter's House and that there all difficulties would be explained away and his troubles and anxieties would give way to peace. I sometimes think that in the confusion and the anxieties that at times would seem to threaten America and Britain, in the difficulties that would seem to create misunderstanding, and that would seem to be larger than they really are—I sometimes think that my younger country is a veritable Interpreter's House. We are between the two. We are neither the one nor the other. We are a House in between. A liaison House, a half-way House as it were. We are bound to Britain by ties of kindred, by ties of ancestry, even as you are; we speak the same language and have the same traditions. But we are of the new world, with a newer outlook, in a new country developed by pioneer enterprise and pioneer courage and initiative. Our institutions are different from those of the old land; our problems too are different. Yet while we differ from the people of our motherland we understand them better than any others understand them; we are cognizant of their prejudices, their strength and their weaknesses, even as they are of ours. And to you we are equally bound by ties of kinship; by the friendship of neighbours; by the fact that we are the only two branches of the same race in this

great Western world; by similar struggles of pioneer days; by identical problems of pioneer development; by similar influences of atmosphere and environment in a new world; and, unlike the different European nations, by the sacred ties of ancestry, of heritage and of language. And so in the Interpreter's House we are well fitted to interpret America to Britain and Britain to America. If we are given the opportunity. And, likewise, being nearer to Britain than are the other parts of the overseas Dominions, we are fitted to interpret the parent country to these distant parts and those distant parts to her. And being nearer to you and kindred to them, and belonging to their Empire family, we can serve as the Interpreter's House to them and you. We have done so before in troubled times—perhaps not to the extent of our ability but at least to the extent of our opportunity.

While we have all struggled for liberty we have not forgotten justice. Our advance has always been guided by a conservative attitude towards the rights of all rather than the rights of the many or of the few, of one class or another. There have been brakes, always of the wheels of our progress. And while today there may be superficial grumblings and differences in our countries, there is, underneath, happiness and contentment, an atmosphere foreign to war, and a unity of faith in our institutions and in the principles which have guided us and on which our two countries rest. We ask only for the privilege of doing our work in our own way, of paying as we go, and of living at peace with our neighbours,—an old-fashioned privilege it is true but also an old-fashioned national virtue.

Now, against the peace of the world, against our inherited and developed ideals of justice and the rights of all, there seem to be contemporary currents moving and sinister forces working. Are we of common traditions and hopes, throughout the world,—in America, in Britain, in the overseas Dominions,—are we powerful enough, are we wise enough, to stem these currents, to check these threatening forces, temporarily or forever? If not,—if we permit petty considerations to separate us—then the peace of the world is doomed and chaos must follow in an indefinite period of horror. Whether of the Orient or the Occident, any force which menaces the world's peace or the ideals for which we have stood and still stand, any such force or combination of forces must be made to realize that we of the Anglo-Saxon origin and race stand united in defence of all we have achieved and all we have contributed to civilization and to the making of a better world in the past thousand years. We must approach the question calmly, freed from national ambition for anything but our principles. We do not know what the next few years, or indeed the next few months have in store for us. No man in this room is wise enough to discern it or accurately to prophecy it. But if we stand together we need not tremble for our own future or for the future of the world's peace. "Come all the world in arms, and we shall shock them" in defence of our national and international ideals. That is the message I bring to you from the Interpreter's House.

PHASE SHIFT METHOD SHOWN BY DR. BIELER

(Continued from page one.)

That the field had two components, in the ratio of the axes of some ellipse. In the third direction there was no component, this being, of course, the plane of no signal.

A very nice illustration of this was given by the cathode-ray oscillograph. The instrument itself consists of a filament of wire, heated so as to give off electrons. These are attracted by a positive potential of 130 volts or so, as in the ordinary radio tube, and are then shot through a small tube, in the form of a beam. Now electrons have the property of being attracted by a magnetic field, hence the beam, which strikes on a fluorescent screen will be deflected, and if the deflection is alternately one way and then the other

SOMEWHERE IN FLORIDA.

To be somewhere in Florida, where the sun is always shining, where the golden oranges hang in clusters on the trees, the palms stir gently to the warm breeze, and "where the sweet magnolia blooms" is the thought in the minds of hundreds of Canadians every winter.

When Canadians at home are sitting and aking, those in the South will be sun-bathing, sun-bathing, on the warm sands, deep-sea fishing, golfing, etc.

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the end of the beam will trace a line. By placing coils near the oscillograph and connecting them suitably to the pick-up coil's way in which the resultant field varies may be shown, and it was actually found that the field was elliptically polarized. The shape and size of the ellipse traced by the beam of electrons could be varied at will by turning the pick-up coils.

A model loop, "ore body" coils and detecting instruments were set up as usual. All theoretical conclusions were proved on the audio system, which is actually used in the field, and then on the oscillograph, which gave a graphic demonstration. It is, however, too delicate to be used in practice.

It is found that more and more reliable results can be obtained with this method than with most others. It gives the location, the probable extent, and the depth. The latter part is obtained by plotting the strength of the field on a profile view of the ground. If a very sharp peak is obtained, the ore is probably close to the surface, but if it is high and broad the deposit is generally fairly deep. One peak is obtained for one end of the body and another for the other end. If these are the same size the ore is found to lie horizontally, but if they are unequal, it is inclined to the surface.

Some graphs of results were shown, then some slides and the film. Dr. Bieler announced that there would be a third lecture on A. C. Induction methods given by him next Tuesday. The series will be resumed after the holidays with lectures on gravitational methods by Dr. Eve.

MOSES WAS THE FIRST SENSIBLE DOCTOR-PRIEST

(Continued from page one.)

healthy character of the climate of Palestine; and to the fact that in those days there was no poverty, overcrowding or slim areas in the land. He pleaded for a close co-operation between the medical ministerial professions and that of social work in the community. Dr. Oertel and Dr. Harrison, also discussed various aspects of the paper.

The second speaker H. L. Elliot traced the discovery of the cause of malaria. The great mortality which this scourge had occasioned throughout the ages was emphasized by the speaker. Indeed it is said that it was one of the main contributory causes to the decline of Greece and Rome. Not only in ancient times but within the last century and at the present day its ravages are appalling. The Panama Canal Zone, the Crimea, and Macedonia during the World War were some of the places where it had played an important part. Everywhere in the tropics, civilization had been hindered by it. Before the discovery of methods of prevention the disease attacked over 1,000,000 people per year in India alone.

The theories of the causes of malaria before the work of Laveran and Sir Ronald Ross in the last quarter of the nineteenth century were very hazy. It was believed to be due to the miasma or vapours rising from marshy places. Changes of all sorts in the air were held accountable. Laveran, in 1880 discovered the parasite which causes the disease, he saw it in the blood of a patient. His description was incomplete and nothing came of his work until 1892, when Patrick Manson confirmed it. This brilliant authority on tropical medicine conceived the idea that the disease was carried by the mosquito. He was ridiculed by the profession and by the public in general. His theory inspired Ross, then a Surgeon-Major in the India Medical Service, to work out this connection. The speaker paid tribute to Ross' great energy and courage in the face of difficulties, ill health, indifference of colleagues, and the government. He gave a most interesting account of the vicissitudes which befell Ross in his search for the mosquito which really carried malaria. He tried many species and had many disappointments, before

he finally found the Anopheles—the transmitter of the disease from the malarial patient to the healthy individual. He was encouraged throughout this work by Manson. His work received universal recognition upon its completion. He returned to England, received many honours and was made Professor at the School of Tropical Medicine. Dr. Harrison after congratulating the speaker, outlined the developments which have taken place in our knowledge of malaria since Ross' work. Dr. Campbell-Howard also commented, and gave some personal impressions of Ross. Dr. Selater-Lewis and Dr. Bazin also commented.

BIG BUSINESS FELL BEFORE THE CANTABS

(Continued from page three.)

temporary authority, and he based his further remarks on this premise.

H. M. Foot, of St. John's College, opened his remarks for the affirmative by saying that he found that what his opponents said was true was not new, and what they said was now was not true. He pointed out that his opponents had spent much time in showing that morals had changed and improved with the times. He admitted that there was no denying this, but because "Big Bill" Thompson was an improvement on the original Indians in Chicago, and because the skyscrapers marked an advance over the Indian huts, it does not mean that Chicago is by any means perfect at the present day.

Newspapers and real estate agents, who are always prone to exaggerate, were pointed out as examples of business in which money is placed before ethics. When laws have been passed against immorality in business, it shows that private interests do not operate to the public good. Sentiments cannot enter into modern business and innumerable examples can be quoted to show that they do not. Good factory laws are always opposed by factory heads and are brought into force generally by legislators.

Business does not deal with generosity, unselfishness and self interest.

B. M. Alexander, of McGill, closed the debate. He pointed out what he called the "paradox of the Cambridge debaters"; showing that these men coming from a little isolated town in rural England were probably little acquainted with business as it exists today, and acted something like pacifists in wartime, who sit back with the battle some distance away and argue over theories of peace. McGill students on the other side, with the University situated in the heart of an important industrial centre have become accustomed to take their business seriously. Perhaps the Cambridge men, said the speaker, may change their tune when they get to see a little more of modern business in operation today.

Business is an integral part of life as it exists today, and as such, it is inconceivable that business ethics can be wrong and immoral. If the affirmative claim, as they did, that business ethics are incompatible with sound morality, they are implying that every phase of human endeavour is also wrong.

The speaker found that his opponents made no definition of good and evil and could draw no distinct line between the two. Gambling, for instance, which they considered wrong, is common in business, but also is a very human characteristic. Alexander refuted several of his opponents' arguments in regard to advertising, showing that increased consumption caused by advertising tended to reduce prices. He also argued that if a man owned an oil well which produced good soap, providing that soap is made of oil, that he should be perfectly

justified in advertising his product to the world.

McGill has managed to see the connection between the rules of business and the rules of the world, said the speaker. Unethical business is bad business and those who indulge in it are bound to suffer. A balance of power exists in business as elsewhere and all concerned see that this balance is maintained.

Following the conclusion of Alexander's speech, Col. Govey called for an audience vote on the debate, the decision being awarded by a show of hands to the affirmative. Sir Andrew Macphail then delivered the decision of the Judges, in which he suggested that a better subject might have been chosen for the debate. He congratulated the speakers, however, on their efforts and on behalf of his colleagues awarded the decision to the visiting team.

CUPID'S BOW HAS WICKED ARROWS

(Continued from page two.)

quote. And here, in following out the effects of ill-assorted alliances, mischances and the tricks of fate that we call "bad luck" she has used her pessimism together with her art of outline drawing to produce a book that, if not great, is at least well worth reading.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT MEETING

(Continued from page one.)

several branches of work to be done. Besides formal meetings and the teaching of Christianity, the natives must also be educated scholastically and in the Fine Arts and also taught the customs of the civilized world.

In conclusion it was decided to have another meeting on Sunday afternoon, December 18th, and possibly still another one prior to the departure of the Delegates for the Convention at the end of the month, at which to discuss business matters.

CHEMICALS VISIT GLASS FACTORIES

(Continued from page one.)

end", the finished product, still in the molten state, being drawn off the bottom.

The sand used is a fine white, product containing 99% silica. It is imported from Belgium cheaper than it could be brought from Ontario, the nearest place where sand of the required purity occurs.

The "producer gas" is made by the complete combustion of coal, no by-products being formed.

The trip was brought to a close by the examination of several of the instruments used to measure the furnace temperatures.

Besides thermocouples both of the direct and radiation type, a very convenient form of pyrometer is used which depends upon the intensity of the light produced in the furnace.

In this type a thin filament, in which a variable current may be sent is mounted behind a red glass screen. The current is adjusted till, on looking through the glass into the furnace, the scale calibrated according to the colour of the white hot filament is lost in the background of the furnace.

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YES, and where do you think they are going?

WHY, they are going to the

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Where they get better food and cheaper.

DO YOU EAT DAILY IN THE UNION CAFETERIA,

IF NOT WHY?



P.S.—They posed for this picture while they were dodging sophomores and also work, now they line up daily and parade down to the Union Cafeteria where food is cheaper and better.

RIGHT

at the

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Music by Fred Gross

Refreshments by

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